MARIA VALENTIN TORRES EXHIBIT K

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

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ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors GW Construction Corp., Inc. San Juan, P.R.

I have compiled the accompanying forecasted balance sheets, statements of income, retained earnings and cash flows of GW Construction Corp., Inc. as of December 31, 2010, the year then ending, in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

A compilation is limited to presenting in the form of forecast information that is the representation of management and does not include evaluation of the support for the assumptions underlying the forecast. I have not examined the forecasts and, accordingly, do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on the accompanying statements or assumptions. Furthermore, there will usually be differences between the forecasted and actual results because events and circumstances frequently do not occur as expected, and those differences may be material.

I have no responsibility to update this report for events and circumstances occurring after the date of this report.

María Valentín Torres

Certified Public Accountant

License No. 6300

August 31, 2010 San Juan, Puerto Rico

The stamp no.2557181 was

affixed to the original of this report.

GW CONSTRUCTION CORP., INC.

Financial Statements

June 30, 2010

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Balance	June 30,
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2009 2010	\$ 1,742 \$ 2,297 49,673 49,673 18,299 14,314 69,714 66,284	4,800 4,320	\$ 74,514 \$ 70,604	5,055 3,805 37,793 37,793 104,864 86,264	147,712 127,862	(73,198) (57,258) (73,198) (57,258)	\$ 74.514 \$ 70.604
Assets	Cash Accounts receivable Income tax benefit Total current assets	operty, Plant and Equipment (net of depreciation)	Total assets Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	arrent liabilities: Accounts payable – trade and other accrued liabilities Credit line facility Other liabilities	Total liabilities	ockholder's equity: Retained earnings Total stockholder's equity	Total liabilities and stockholder's equity

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See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

GW CONSTRUCTION CORP.

Statements of Forcasted Income (Loss) and Retained Earnings For the Six Months Period Ending June 30, 2010

		2010	
Revenue: Construction services	\$	182,872	
Costs of Sales Construction costs		86,727	
Total Costs of Sales		86,727	
Gross Profit		96,145	
General and administrative expenses			
Administrattive Bank charges Interests Professional services Taxes, other than income		64,195 813 12 8,817 2,383	
Total general and administrative expenses	***************************************	76,220	
Income before income taxes		19,925	
Income tax benefit (expense)	_	(3,985)	
Net income (loss)		15,940	
Retained earnings, beginning of year	*******	(73,198)	
Retained earnings, end of year	\$	(57,258)	

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

GW CONSTRUCTION CORP.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the Six Months Period Ending June 30, 2010

	2010
Cash flows used in operating activities: Net income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash	15,940
provided by operating activities: Depreciation	480
(Increase) decrease in assets: Income tax benefit	3,985
Increase (decrease) in liabilities: Accounts payable – accrued expenses Other liabilities	(1,250) (18,600)
Net cash provided by operating activities	555
Cash flows from investing activities: Acquisition of property and equipment	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	
Cash flows used in financing activities:	
Common stocks	
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	
Net (decrease) increase in cash	555
Cash, beginning of period	1,742
Cash, end of period	2,297

See accompanying notes to forcasted financial statements.

GW CONSTRUCTION CORP, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2010

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Description of Business

GW Construction Corp., Inc. ("the Company") was duly organized on May 12, 2005 under the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The Company is engaged in the construction of small capital projects and property improvements for governmental entities and private clients.

(b) Project Capitalization

All projects are capitalized by the entity until the payment of the first certification is received. Due to the nature of the business, some projects can be capitalized by the client in advance as part of the agreements between the parties.

(c) Revenue and cost recognition from project development

Revenue is recognized as the work progress and the contract certification is delivered to the client. Also the percentage of completion for contracts in progress is applied as stated by the generally accepted accounting principles.

(d) Cash Held in Escrow

Cash held in escrow are those held until the start of the construction project. This cash could be used to make the initial construction materials purchases.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of accumulated cost or market. Lot costing is on a relative sales value basis and varies for each phase of the project according to the sales price of the product.

(g) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Although these estimates are based on management's knowledge of current events and actions it may undertake in the future, they may ultimately differ from actual results.

GW CONSTRUCTION CORP, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2010

(2) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

(g) Commitments and Contingencies

Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines, penalties, and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment and/or remediation can be reasonably estimated.

(3) Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash.

(4) Credit Line Facility

The company has an outstanding credit line facility balance of \$37,793 with RG Premier Bank. As of today a debt collection legal settlement freeze the principal and accrued interest amount in 37,793. The company expects to enter in payment plan with the financial institution soon.

(5) Income

As of the date of this financial statements, contracts in the amount of \$72,549 has been granted on a public bid process to the company and will be signed in a few weeks.

In addition, the company is bidding for few more projects that will be warrant the recurring operation of the company for the termination of this year and the next one.

(6) Payment to Officer

The company has paid to Mr. Efrain Rivera, principal officer of the institution the amount of \$10,645 as of to date. Payments are for the professional services rendered to the company.

GW CONSTRUCTION CORP, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2010

(7) Income Taxes

Income taxes are stated under the provisions of the 1994 Puerto Rico Internal Revenue Code, as amended in 2008, the Company is subject to regular or alternative minimum tax, and whichever is higher, on pretax income. Taxes on earnings in excess of the carry forward to be paid in the year incurred.

Deferred taxes arise primarily from differences between depreciation methods for income tax and financial reporting purposes.

The Company's income tax benefit (expense) for the years ending December 31, 2009 and 2010, consists of the following:

	2009			2010	
Current income tax (expense) benefit	\$	18,299	\$_	(3,985)	
Income tax benefit (expense)	\$	18,299	\$ _	(3,985)	
